It is a sad day, my brethren, when Christian duty

SERVICES AT THE REV. DR. ADAMS'S

CHURCH.

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning

in the Madison Square Prosbyterian Church with the

expectation that the Rev. Dr. Adams would, in his

discourse, refer to the condition of public affairs: but

the paster being somewhat indisposed his place was filled by the Rev. Mr. Noyes of the N. Y. Bible Society.

Dr. Adams was, however, in the pulpit, and notwith-standing his illness, opened the services with a fervent

prayer. His voice became tremulous with emotion as

he poured forth a heart-felt petition to the Throne of Grace and supplicated the Supreme Ruler of

the Universe to strengthen the arm of

these who had gone forth to do battle in a just cause and to look with pity and forgiveness

upon those who had conspired to destroy the peace

and happiness of the nation. Other nations had long

sighed for the liberty that we have so long enjoyed;

but now anarchy, lawlessness shame and contempt were on every hand. He prayed God to bless the

President of the United States, the judges and acknowledged rulers throughout the land, and the Army

and Navy. He hoped that this fraternal war and rev

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

passage in this prayer alluding to war, is in the words

Trinity Church was crowded. The sermon was preached on the text: "I am the good shepherd."

BY THE REV. T. W. CONWAY,

Save and deliver us from the hands of our enemies."

tears, and the words of the rever-

into the hearts of his people.

clution might be averted, but supplicated the Almighty

THE LOYALTY OF THE NORTH.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. From The N. Y. Leader (Douglas Democrat.)
In this hour of trial it becomes the duty of every
patriotic citizen to sustain the General Government in
vindicating our flag and asserting the permanence of
the Union. Mr. Lincoln is not the President of our

patriotic citizen to sustain the General Government in vindicating our flag and asserting the permanence of the Union. Mr. Lincoln is not the President of our choice; but as constitutional President of the United States, he is entitled to our allegiance and shall have our support in the present struggle—the fate of Mexico being ever present before as as an exemplar of the roin insvitably following the peaceful toleration or bloody success of varional disintegration.

From The Bost at Hersid (Bourlas Dem.)

It now behooves every man to hay ande his party bias and rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to protect the stars and saripes, and to maintain the integrity of the nation. No more concession to traitor, but award to them a traitor's doom. It is time to stop talking about compromises until these who are in open robellion desire peace, and will lay down their arms and consent to obey the laws of the land. The issue is now to be met. The good people of New-England, whose fathers fought for and caublished American liberty, will defend that liberty to the last, and will respond to any call which may be made upon her for men and money. It is of no use now to dieg at the Government. Let us give up small prejudices and go in, heart and hand, to put down treason and traitors—come from what quarter they n'ay. Those who afford comfort and aid to the enemy by creaking or by sympathy, are as guilty as those who are in open arms against the constituted authorities of the land.

From The New-Haven Daily Paladium.

The war has begun. The Rebels-have attacked the United States forces in Fort Sumer. They have not waited for any attempt on the part of the Government to provision or recentore it. With reckless contempt for the opinion of the civilized world, they assume the offensive themselves, and orce upon the Government a defensive themselves, and wis

and defend its existence at any cost. Too war is ut-terly inexen-able, and without the all brest color of reason on the part of the supressirs, and it remains now for the people to show whether they sympa like with treason, or will stand by their Government. There is no other question left. Party issues are gone. It is for every man to choose whether he will be a traiter or a patriot to-day. All who are not for the

It is for every man to choose whether he will be a traiter or a patriot to-day. All who are not for the country in this crisis are traitors.

It now becomes the Government to meetir itself and prepare for the coming storm. Let it at once make ready to resent this insult to its dignity, and chastise the aggressors with a severity that will vindicate us power at dits supremacy. There is no middle ground now. War is declared, and it remains for the people to decide whether treason shall prevail or the Government shall triumph. Either the Federal power or the traitors must triumph in the conflict. Which shall it be? Shall the flag of trea-mb be covered with vitory? Let the people of the Empire State answer for themselves. Let New-England speak. Let the Korstone of the Federal Arch put forta her voice. Let the teeming West and Northwest decide whether our Government shall be reduce a by a band of traitors, and the Union be dushed in pieces by these offensive miscreants who have not only defied, but insulted and assaulted the Federal Government. There are accinices to be made by those who love their country and respect the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. The Government must be sustained at all marands. The Sombern bringgarts must be made to bite the dust, no matter at what cost. They have obsend the war-let it be pushed upon them until they sue for rease, under provise of cost. They have opened the war-let it be pushed upon them until they sue for reace, under promise of future submission to the Government. It were far better that the entire popul tion of the rebellions States should be armibilised than that treason should enjoy a single triumph over the Feueral power. Let the people of the North arouse and go forth in mass to the defence and protection of the Government.

From the Cleveland Onto Herald.

From The Cleveland Onto Herald.
We can hardly credit the senses When contemplating the change that has come over our countrymen within a brief week's space. For months, under a Democratic Ademintation, was the question bourly, axionally, asked, Have we a Government! That question, under asked, make we a tovereneous. That queeton, dider a Republican Administration, of one short mouth, is answered in the affirmative, and men of all parties thank God, and take courage. Faces brighten on every hand, and, without resard to political afficities, congratulations are exchanged, and menth answers to mouth that the glorious stars and stripes are not to be trailed in the dust, but the Union which they typify is to be surfained.

trailed in the dust, but the Union which they typify is to be sustained.

From The Hartford Baily Courant.

It is sweet to die for one's country; and never had mortal a better care than that which now summons all who to el them elves to be men, to rilly around the flag of our fathers. Men of Counceticut! To Aras!!

You must be counted for or against the Government; which shall it be? Describen its of those who marched under the banner of George Washington, which shall it be? Are we proud of our Putuam, our Knowlton, our Hall god our Wooster; and shall we blanch in this hour of trial? Sons of the old Charter Oak State, or

when side do you enlist?

It is too he in the Cheineri Commercial.

It is too he in the day to be mixing the cry of a correction against the creation and the state of a test law of nature—self-preservation. All government whatever is correction, and has been, ever those the world began since when was it established as a principle m, sillical science, that governments are not to govern, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified, and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and that laws granted over m, if nowbody is dissatified and the cry of a consequence of a consequence of the when was it established as a principle m., dilical reduce, that governments are not to zero-rm, it saybody is dissatified, and that laws are not to be enforced unless everybody is willing? Condon in the face of resistance to law is the first duty of a government. That is what government is for. It is to that end that the people commission it, and invest it with tower; and it is not the least among the melan holy a d dislearies into preversions of these apostnic time, that dislears who e whole feelings and interest are on the side of law and order, should be seen fainteed at the more haston. and order, should be seen fatoated at the incre | hostom of "coer ion" as to be will as to see all law, and au-thority, and government overthrown, and a whole ru-dion of freemen prostrated in the dos, at the fett of a

factions coursettion.

True True Philadelphis Evening Journal

The bitterest political enumies of Republicanism are
bound by every consideration of patrotism, by the
love they bear the mothers, wives, and children of their country, by all the time-tall wed memories of the part, by all the sweet influences which cluster around our national songs, by the vaceration felt for Washington, and the respect are the names of Jackson, Clay, Wobster, Beston, and the other retries and Clay, Wobster, Beston, and the other petrio's of recently-passed day—by all the donated which the su ferior multions of other classes have on the inheritors Freed in—by all these considerations and many more —we repeat it that the mea who are most determinedly opposed to the Re, at hean Auministration are bound as above stated, to stand by the United States Govern

ment in the present crisis of allichs.

From The Milwarker Sertinel.

We are for the Union and the cain enence of the laws. If these can be secured only by the military arm, which is the power and alying all dovernments, let it be so, and the consequences full upon the heads of those who have evoked that pure beaut which for

so long a time they have so theld merited.

From the Marchaeter (N. H.) American.

Now, who among as in for the Union of these States, and who against it? Who with now rake his lands and open his lips in delease of the traitors and in justification of the relichion? Where is the craven sair t there is the craven soft in that will secrifice the birthright our fathers that to gain? Where the bustor's beaut first beats in sympathy for the constitutions who dared to fire a join their country sing?—Here buse smong us, to-day, a man so lost to bonor, so debased in soul, so forgettal of the inheritar co of his patriot into ers, as to defeed So there.

Revolutionists, let his name a and or the resource with Revolutionists, let his name stand on the record with Tries and Traitors—let it be inscribed on the roll of

Tries and Trainers—let it be inscribed on the roll of infamy bens th the executed name of Arnoln?

From The Poughte-pile Lagis.

Fort Sunfer was attached by the Rebels without awaring the Urited States fleet, without any declaration of war, and without even the slightest aggressive according to the part of the Federal Government. Through the advice of timid and dislonest compromisers action has been delayed so long that there now only remains before the country a long and bloody war—not a crist war, but one between the authorities and outlaws, between the noblest and freest flowertment on the face of the earth, and the advocates of the most monattons because and the face of the earth, and the advocates of the most monstrous barbarisms that has ever yet disgraced man-kind. Whatever be the result of this first conflict,

kind. Whatever be the result of this first conflict, there can be no doubt that victory will at last side with justice and right.

From The Western New Yorker.

The war cloud, which i is been gradually rising from the Scuthern horizon, shlucketing tast, and the notes of preparation begin to reach our ears with fearful distinctness. The Union of these States is worth a heavy price. The question how it may be purchased we have committed to take hands and tonest hearts, and if they decide that war and degradation are the coly alternative to be chosen from, war let it be.? The eighteen millions will not quietly submit to the five millions. We have find no fears that Mr. Lincoln was without a policy, and that, when the proper mement

when the policy, and that, when the proper moment came, he would not fearlessly. What the plan is, we shall now soon know.

The question is simply, Government, or No Government, and Are wedge abandon every liberty we have employed, the protection that the Federal Government has always afforded to the whole people, and surrender the procedu.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Ourselves to an irresponsible and hostile oligarchy at the South? Our citizens are now to decide between Loyalty and Treason. There is no middle ground to accommodate those who may pretend a decent neutrality. Neutrality in such an emergency is dislayalty. The Government must be maintained, and those that withhold from it their cordial support, must be ranked appear its enemies. among its enemies.

From The Cincinnati Cazette.

Let every loyal crizen, every patriotic heart, now rally under the flag of the nation. Our country, now and forever!

rally under the flag of the nation. Our country, now and forever!

From The Newerk Daily Advertiser.

The time has now come when all are called upon to abundon party prejudice and take their stand either for the Government or against it: and e-stainly no patriot can hesitate a moment in deciding the question for himself. It is not now a matter of past issues, but of present eafety. If the Government is destroyed we must embnit to the dreadful effects of anarchy, robbery, and rain; the only power that can protect the lives and property of the people will be gone, the randem passions of infernal spirits will revel in the general rain, and the brightest hopes of the Christian patriot will be crushed, perhaps forever. If, on the other hand, the Government is maintained, we shall soon have the pence and properly which formerly prevailed restored to us, with all their unparalleled blessings—which were never properly appresented, and possibly will not be till they are lost. But, as "blessings brighten as they take their flight," the people are beginning to realize their interest, and whatever may be the result of the first engagement, no sensible man doubts for a moanze their interest, and whatever may be the result of the first engagement, no sensible man doubts for a mo-ment that the Government will be able to fully main-tain the majesty and power of the Constitution and the laws as they came to us from our sainted ancestry. We then renew our former ouths of allegiance to our tain the majority and power of the Constitution and the laws as they came to us from our sainted ancestry. We then renew our former outs of allegiance to our noble country, we pledge our lives and efforts to preserve and make it a blessing to posterity; and we will swear that what our illustrious fathers left us shall be transmitted, if wilking hands and unterrified hearts

be transmitted, if willing hands and unterrined hearts can do it, to our posterity.

From The New-Hoven Journal and Courier.
On the morning of April 12, without provocation, with no motive except a rebellious hostility to the nation, fire was opened, from batteries long prepared, upon Fort Sumter. It was an anoncious and insuling aggression upon the authority of the Republic, without provocation or excuse. The result is americain; but, aggression upon the authority of the Republic, without provocation or excuse. The result is meertain; but, whatever it is, it calls upon all men who love their centry to rally to its support. The alarm of war has gone forth. The contest may be long and awful, but if there is an United States, and an honest love of country among those who think they are its people, the time proves it is at hand. All the traitors of party, all the chicanery of politicians is gone. The issue now is: Who loves his country—who sympathics with the same of the chicanery of politicians is gone. The issue now is:

olation. From The Fort.Edward (N. Y.) Ledger.

The Administration will be sustained by millions of freemen, who, at the first shot fired by the rebels upon an anarmed transport, win rush to arms to avenge the

insult.

From The Trenton True Democrat.

The hour has arrived when every man must either prove himself a patract or traiter, by now supporting or opposing his country, against the efforts of the mad fools who have provoked this great calamity—a Civil War. Every effort on the part of the Government to prevent be codshed, except abject hamiliation, by a discrete form of the purpose. prevent bloodshed, except abject hamiliation, by a disgraceful surrender of a powerful Government to a mere landful of traitors, has proved abortive. Mistaking an undue leasency, for their continued insults and crime, they have invited a contest of force by firing upon the Flag of our Government, and where it will end God only knows. Never, however, will this, the greatest, most beneficent, and only free Government on the face of the earth, be permitted to be destroyed by foes without or within, and more especially the statics now have no many in for the purpose of exstroyed by foces without or within, and more electronic by traitors now meaning it, for the purpose of establishing the despotient of Slavery and downfall of Freedom. It needed but the overt act of Treason to arome the latent patriotism of the entire country, which has been partially slumbering, under the deligive belief that it were impossible to find any continue the hold of our editions who would, after time iderable body of our estizens who would, after time

sive belief that it were impossible to find any considerable body of our crimens who would, after time for relicetion, prove so wicked as to be gailty of the detestable crime of deliberate treason.

The tremonable authorities of the Slave States have commenced hostilities, and on their heads will rest all the evils which may fle wfrom civil war. We mistake the patriotism of the chizens of thi- State, if they are prepared to see that glorious lift flag, which has floated over their soldiers in many a battle-field, struk and trampled in the dust. We believe that the patriotism of the people will be aroused, throughout the length and breach of the land, and embracing the sentiment of President Jackson, they will adopt as their motto, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved!"

From The Hartford Svening Press.

Upon President Lincoln and his Cabinet an awful responsibility rests. The energy and darlors of the transfer will not leave them idle. They must go forward—behind them is only infamy. The world looks on, and thirtory waits to make up her record. Let them decide that, at whatever cost of money and his, Freedom shall become complete and undispoted master of the whole field and the work will be done. Satisfy the people that there is to be no imbedility at the head, no faltering, no refrent, that the high, glorious and indemnitable purpose of our revolutionary falters rules at Wastington, and men ready to fight for Liberty and the chag will mower the summons at the industry tong of thousands. rules at Washington, and men ready to fight for Lib-erty and the Flag will maswer the summons at the instant by tens of thensauds.

The time has already passed when the American people will let insolt and in jury be added to scorn, and the ting of their fathers be fired upon in their own harbors by a crew of insane polithians and erazy fallowers. As brother toward brother, they have already forgiven much, and carefully avoided any acts of even seeming aggression. Their forbearance has been called cowardice, and their attempts at record line to the control of the cont tion treated with scorn. Had foreign fore even threatened the threshold of national bonor, over which Seforbearance ceases to be a virtue, and if the great of rolle leart of the American people has enedistinguishing characteristic, it is that of combining with forbest-ance and brotherly love a keen sense of contunely and

we be unmindful of the fact that its policy is taken with reference to much fuller and more perfect information than we can possibly possess.

The preparations for asserting its natherity now seem for advanced, and the time is close at hand when rebels and trailors must either q he by lay down their arms or be made to suffer the penalty their crimes so richly merit. Let every patriot prepare to stand by the stars and stripes, and uphold the Government in its efforts to maintain the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

Laws.

From The Milton (Pa.) Miltonian.

Let us have no urincing of matters. Let us no longer delay while our country is on the verge of destruction. Let us now ascertain who are for the Urion, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. Thousands have been talking of their devotion to the Union; let them back their words now by deeds! The Government is about to vindicate its rights, let us see who will stand by it and uphold it. Let us now have a proper and distinct division of traitor and friend of the Union. The hour has come—let us strike!

From The This depths Press.

Now that an honorable peace is no longer possible, however, the hanguty deliance of vindicitive traiters.

Now that an honorable peace is no longer possible, however, the hangity defiance of vindicaive traiters will arouse the nagity energies which so long have soldiers they shed a terrible retribation awaits them. Every gan they fire upon our forte and fleets will add to the publishment in store for them. They have only experienced heretofore kindness, generosity, and forbarrance from the Government, but they will learn that it can be as terrible in war as it was eager to consequence as powerful to accupe as it was eager to con-

The steamship Roanoke, of the New-York and Vir-

SERMONS ON THE CRISIS.

DUTY AND INTEREST IDENTICAL IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. BY THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

preached yesterday morning from the text:

its first men have a code of honor peculiar to their own latitude, and a course of behavior that can be viridicated only from their point of view? Right and wrong truth and fulschool, henor and dishonor, are not enters of latitude and longitude. There is said to be honor among thieves; but it never stood them in much steed at the bar of justice or in the money markets, and it never will. Be sure that public prosperity, but its never will. Be sure that public prosperity, but its never will, the same that public prosperity, but its success, stability of fortune, repose on fidelity to world-wide principles of truth and right, and not to fidelity to local or sectional passions and prejudices. North or South, East or West. I am addressing a commercial congregation—men who are the first to feel the effects of an joind agitation, and who maturally and properly dread the suspense, the want of confidence and tho interruption of trade produced by any terrible crisis in public affairs. I know very well that it is not a little more or less of domestic splender or personal confort, a few more hundreds or thousands in the strong-box, a rise or fall of ten or even lifty per cent in stocks and mortgages, that appals their hearts. It is the scheming sencertainty how they are to meet their engagements—how, in a lotal changed-state of things they are to fulfill promises made in the best faith, and to carry out large plans, from which there is no retreat, formed under other circumstances. With enormous rears, heavy stocks of goods, large foreign obligations, and a sudden and wide stagnation of besiness, what but solicitude can fill their souls? Who can wonder at "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are contain on the earth?" It is an honorable not a selfuciation of the earth? It is an honorable not a selfuciation of the earth? It is an honorable not a selfuciation of the earth? It is an a honorable not a selfuciation of the earth? It is an a honorable not a selfuciation of the earth?

contemptions tread a untion great and powerful suffict mill one of Freemen would have aprong artly to arms. But there is a point where even

From The Orleans American.

Whatever the result may be, the Government cannot be held responsible for war, if war results from this action, for it is perfectly legitimate for the Govment to furntsh needful supplies to garrisons occu rying its own fortresser. The retels and their apologists, in case blood is shed, will attempt to make the devertment of the United States responsible for it; but the civilized world will pass a different judgment

for the civined word will pass therein jugatest on the cubject.

From The Rechester Union, Dem.)

For our own part, we deem it our duty to support the Government in respect to all measures which tall within the sphere of its constitutional discretion; since it seems to us that no other course on the part of a journalist is reconcilable with the allegiance which we all owe to the Government of our country, irrespective ll owe to the Government of our country, irrespective all owe to the Government of our country, irrespective
of the persons or the party by whom it is for the time
administered. Moreover, we fully believe that a decided policy, whether of war or of capitulation, offers
the shortest road to peace upon some well defined
basis. And while we may not approve of the necessaries
of the Administration, we must express our preference
for a positive policy of some kind or other, nor shall
we be unmindful of the fact that its policy is taken
with reference to much fulls, and more perfect more

pence—as powerful to avenge as it was eager to con-ciliate—and that insults and outrages cannot forever be beined with impunity upon the flag of the stars and crine.

ginia Steamship Company's line, has been faid up for

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, pastor of All Souls' Church,

Men's hearts failing them from fear, and for looking after those hings which are coming on the earth —Luke xxi: 26.

After briefly illustrating the point that the introduction of all great principles had been attended by the most distressing events, and intimating that the present trouble in this country was but the labor throe attending the birth of Freedom, the Rev. Dr. said:

It is idle and mischievous to think of the material and the moral interests of our own beloved country as at war with each other. Nothing immoral cas be for our interest. Our people generally wish to do what is just and right, and, as a rule, they believe honesty the best policy, and humanity the best business. They have grown up, certainly, in our own section of the land under the conviction that the blessing of God was more their industry trade, and commerce, and that we're ing the birth of Freedom, the Rev. Dr. said: and their industry, trade, and commerce, and that their material prosperity need not hinder their fidelity to conscience and their allegiance to the Almighty. And they are right in this faith. Goe is on the size of jusmaterial prospericy need not hinder, their latenty, and conscience and their allegiance to the Almighty. And they are right in this faith. God is on the size of justice; duty is rewarding. Conscience is a lamp to the feet of the wise and prudent. Now and then it leads to martyrdem, and the loss of all that is commonly held dear; but its usual light falls upon the path of safety and tuccese; and when it does its exceptional work, when it kindles the faggots of the confessor and the eaint, or consumes the hero in the heat of his own patriotic zeal, the flame of that sacrifice sheds a benignant illumination over centuries of tolerance and of security purchased at this noble rate. There can be no greater error than that which supposes that the great names or the marked error suffering for conscience and principle have originated in a sublime disregard of the peace and prosperity of Society. Heroes die at their lanely post—and one may be sacrificed this very day—for a punchilli of soldierly duty; but that punctillo measures the hair s-breadth that saves the national ship from going to pieces on the rock it grazze. Saints go to the stake for a scrumle of conscience; but that scruple tillio of soldierly duty; but that punctime measures the hair's-breadth that saves the national ship from going to pieces on the rock it grazes. Saints go to the stake for a scruple of conscience; but that scruple weighs mountains in the scale of human-destiny, and the sufferings it exacts, vindicate a policy that involves the independence, the self-government, the energy and spirit of untold generations. A mation goes to war, on a preamble, or on some nice question of the right of vicination, or on some fine point of honor. Is it for purely imaginary interests, is it for a salve to wounded sensibility, the gratification of possion and pride that the dreadful arbitrament of war is invoked on such occasions? Not it is because it is rightly felt that the self-respect, the honor, the dignity of a nation is at the very bottom of its prosperity—that to less centidence in the country, to abate loval feeling, to weaken mational pride, is to put at peril every interest of trade, commerce and industry, is to strike at the root of stability, to invite foreign contempt, to differ away capital and labor, to dishearten and demoralize root of stability, to invite foreign contempt, to dive away capital and labor, to disbearten and demoralize youth, to rend the foundations of merals and piety and to lessen by billions the productive power and real wealth of the country. The prosperity of a prople is based on its honcet pride in their institutions, on the confidence in ther statesmen and rulers or the inviolability of its flag, and the strength and stability of the public credit. Left repudiation either of outles of affice or promuses to pay find favor in a State, and its whole people are studently struck with pulsy. What a blow is given to business, when it becomes doubtful whether the very army and many of a nation can be trusted with the honor of their own standards. What an element of demoralization is let loose, when cansistry is the only defense which gentlemen have left for their staggering venicity? Who will trust a region where its first men have a code of honor peculiar to their own latitude, and a course of behavior that can be violicated only from their point of view? I Kight and wrong.

T. W. Conway preached to the seamen and others on oard the liner North Carolina, off the Navy-Yard, yesterday forenoon. There was a goodly number of the seamen present, and many of them who had at first refrained from going into the lower deck, where the services were held, grouped themselves around the hitches, and listened attentively to the well-lined advice of the preacher. He read as his text the follow-God I could say it were unnecessary, or likely soon to pass away? But I beg you to renember that just the creditable auxiety you feel to preserve your honor unnamished as menhants, to uphold your credit and meet your engagements—a feeling to which you would ghadly sacribe any presentations or even arrive fortune—is the very ing pass age:

As an eacle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young,
spreadeth abroad her wings teketh them to areth them on ner same anxiety which the country and the Government feel, toward its own honor and credit, as the bess of our complete future prosperity as a reople. If you know that your honor and credit are the conditions of all that your honor and creek are the constraints of an your success or hopes as merchanis, how much more must the Government and the nation know that its honor and credit are the conditions of of our general well-being, and of our stability and growth as a People I You may be called on as a class to suffer more than any other, for the present year or the next five years, in order that the nation, as a nation, may not forfeit is ability to protect your commerce and have yeur trade for generations to come. The commerce and trade, not of this Spring or next Full; not of this year or next year—but of the next bundred years, are insperilled. If doubts of the possibility of republican and democratic institutions are encouraged and fortified—if radical suspicion of the theory of our Constitution is fastered—if faith in the honor of our high public officers—if confidence in our army and may is destroyed alroad and at home—then, "farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness," commercial and political. We had better feely sacrifice our fortunes and our lives than allow the jestilent principles to prevail which have already struck disgrace upon our character, and which, for the property in their gracer, will make another Mex-

"As an code stirreth up her nest finiteresh owe her young, spreadeth abroad her wiese teketh them beareth them on set wings as the head alone ded lead him, and there was no strange god with him. "Destroymon, 227th, 11, 12.

The preacher first, very briefly, sketched the history of the conflicts of the children of larnel, but part cubarly their bondage to the Egyptians. He set forth that until the Lord had foreaken them, or given them up to their enemies, they had been able to defend then eelves, but they had abandoned the economy provided for their government by Moses, their leader and law-giver, under the authority of the Most High God. They had been me self-willed, and had joined themselves to idole—they that triffed with the gift of their peculiar nationality—laderet at maght all God's promises, and had noted as if they could control the doings of his and acted as if they could control the doings of his Providence. They were warned in vain to fice all these things and to turn unto the God of their latters. even of Abraham, and I-ane, and Jacob. At length when the measure of their iniquity had been tilled ad God had determined the overthrow of such a rebellious and wicked, code, he permitted them to fall into the hands of the Egyptians. While in that condition they had to undergo the mest severe discipline. They were reduced to the mest mensal countries and their degradation was all the more complete, and they the more sensitive on count of the tyranny and oppression of the Egyptian-because their full was the direct result of their own disobedience. In all this God had a wise purpose already struck disgrace upon our character, and which, if not stopped in their coreer, will make another Mexico of our country. Your warelouses will, indeed, be converted into deserted palaces, and your docks into to fulfill, that when deliverance came, and they were set free from the captivity of Egypt they might renew their faith in his promises, and once more live is peace with their brethren, and become a strong and powerful nation. He was reminded that to-day this nation was converted into deserted palaces, and your docks into cripty and sailless diches, if the arm of the Government is not nerved with your confidence, and strong with the fibers of your toyalty and sympathy. It is our first duty to look our silairs directly in the face. They are too serious and solemn for partisan feelings or jersonal interests to away our judgment or color our speech. War has been made upon the General Government by a conspiracy of rebellious States. I will not say that these States may not think themselves right in their course. I even dare to say that they do so; for I believe that a people who can personale themselves that it is honorable, pradent, pollitic, necessary for democratic Christians to live by slave labor, and that Slavery is a blessing and a divine institution, may personal themselves that Secresion is a doctrine not also nation. He was reminded that to-day this nation was in confusion, and was undergoing a severe discipline on account of the sins of its people. Here he assumed that the defence of our mational Government which God had given to us was one of the helicst and hottest privileges of chizenship. How proud must they be whom he was addressing that, under God's providence, it had been allotted to them to occupy a position in which they stood ready at a moment's notice to his arms in vindication of the Government. Theirs was more than chizenship. They stood in a double relation to their Government and to the people. They were soldiers as well as chizens. And the time had come when they were liable to be called upon to go forth and do battle for the preservation of the inheritance left to us by our forchavers. sunde thems live that Seccision is a doctrine not also-lately incompatible with the very idea of government; that resignation on the eye of battle, in a soldier, is tion of the inherizance left to us by our forcing or the inherizance left to us by our forcing or they might depend upon it that their's was a providential position. There was no such thing as chance Everything was subordinate to the Government and come to God. Wherever we went we were under his watching eye and care. In this hand was our destinated because forces as well as of contings. And not equivalent to desertion; that the use of a high, confidential public station for disarming the Govern-ment whose pay it receives, is a feat to be boased of and (éted; and that the moral judgment of the civilized and éted; and that the moral judgment of the civilized world may be victoriously withstood! Allowing, therefore, perfect sincerity and the chemet conscience on the part of the rebellious States now at war upon our flag—the question for us is what well preservation, what humanity, what wisdom and judice and mercy demand of us to do? I believe that the very foundations of order, prespecify, religiovernment, liberty, nearby, and religion are rocking to their ruin under the false theories and peruicious policy of the assailants of our Government and their abettors, and that it is no longer a party question or a question of expediency, but a matter of direct and most pressing necessity, to spring with united hearts and determined bands to the defense of the law and the maintenance of national nationity. his watchful eye and care. In this hand was our desiring—the destiny of men is well as of mations. And the was the same God who had preserve the I-rachine from ultimate annihilation, or from eternal bondate. He was the God of Abraham and of Issue and of Jacob, and He would never forsake those who lived near to blue. He noted that in this our hour or trouble, we would not be forsaken of the Moet High, but that our wise men might be controlled by this powerful hand and supported by His strength, and the nation believing in thim, and turning from its sins, would be preserved as a forther example for future generations. In conclusion he hoped that God might bless and guide them, and preserve them till the end for Christ's take.

united hearts and determined hands to the defense of the law and the maintenance of national nationity. We have reached the point when national demoralization must either and or must end us. The keystone of all stability, sense of scentity, confidence in each other, honor and truth, is already lowened; and if it fulls, the complete arch of our civil, social, economic, and demostic pence and prosperity will be in ruins. To uphold the Covernment, be it in whose hands it may, is to fix this keystone. It is worth a hundred thousand nillions to keep it from yielding another bair. It is worth a hundred thousand lives to coment it in its place. Each man of us had better give ten years of his remnant of days, and half his fortune, toan permit one jot a little more of the National anthonity to pass away. For if it is successfully withstood and broken, our property is a fiction, and our lives a spoil. Bad -The ex-President, after the exciting scenes of the ast four years, appears to enjoy the quiet repose of Whenland. Since resuming the du ice of private life, he has evinced no disloclination to mingle with society. Whatever political faults may be hid at the door of Ma Buchason, want of hospitality is not one of his traits. Quite recently, the Committee which accompanied him on the trip from Washington to Lancaster, received an invitation to visit the homestead, and were entertained away. For if it is successfully whilestood and broken, our property is a fiction, and our lives a spoil. Bad men are now on the watch to spring at our mints and vanils, our forts and attends. We know not how much we owe it to the vigilance of our Police that violence has not already politiced our own Northern streets. Our real danger will disappear only when the sickly doubt of our true policy and the paralyzing fear of immediate losses have passed from our till loyal btates. When we are thoroughly and querywhelmingly by the ex-President and Miss Lane. To those disposed to converse on such matters, Mr. B. very freely expresses his disapproval of the course of Floyd and confederates, and denounces the traitors in severe terms. He defends strenuously the policy pursue during the close of his Administration, insisting that was the only true one to avoid the shedding of fraternal CITY ITEMS.

Volunteers are before another.

AMUSEMENTS .- Winter Garden .- The popular tragedinn, Mr. Edwin Booth, begins an engagement at this house as Shylock to-night.

Niblo's Garden .- Mr. Forrest will appear this ever

united in our patriotism—In our allegiance to law and order—when we have drowned partisan clamors and jealousies in a common tide of devotion to public duty, and risen to the greatness of the emergency—as one involving every material, social and fibral interes—then our day of greatest peril will be over, and the contest will be immediately narrowed to its smallest dimensions. The worst thing now to be dreated is irresolution, timidity and division. We must no longer wait for each other. If the Border States are in doubt they must choose between those who are themselves stready fully decided on both eides of them, and be either the open friends or the open enemies of the Constitution and the Government. We have no businees any longer to wait on their suspense. Our enemies are in carnest; they are united, energetic, and resolved. They must find us equally so, or our capital will soon be a foreign capital, and our nation a slave-ocracy. Laura Keene's Theater .- "The Seven Sistere" every night.
Wallack's Theater.—The comedy of "Henriette"

ing for the last time this season as Virginius.

every night. Lloyd's Minstrels,-This excellent band give a fine entertainment every night at Niblo's Saloon. Their entire programme is changed this week.

Barnum's Museum .- The whole troupe of animals, and all the curiogities, are on duty this week, and in the lecture-room the dramatic performances are varied

and excellent.

It is a sad day, my brethren, when Christian duty makes us militant, and denies us the blessed privilege of breathing peace. It is a melanoholy hour when even the house of God and the temple of Christ becomes a sort of fortress and battle-fied. But I wish to know nothing of that kin d of religion which will not defend the sacred interests of society with all the power, physical and moral, which God and nature have supplied. My own enemies I will forgive, and continually turn to them the other cheek; but the enemies of humanity—the enemies of all order, truth and virtue—the enemies of my con try, I will not, upon any theory of peace or meckness, unresistingly suffer to achieve their guilty purposes so long as there is a d-up of blood in my leart, a fiber of muscle in my arm, or a note of warning in my voice! Our strife, alas! is with our brethen; but when a brother strikes at a mother's heart filled day takes precedence of fraternal obligation. We been fortearing, patient, slow to ancer, most sat for peace. But we are not men—mach less Christianion, the great inheritance of our Constitution and Union, to lapse into ruin from intestine trenchery or local passion without a tremendous effort to save it. God grant us something of that mingled goodness and severity which illustrates His own mercial yet vigorous government. Save us from cowardioc, treasolation and division; direct us the shortest road to peace, and spare us the awful necessity of rebaptizing our liberties in rivers of blood, and the more terrible ca-VALENTINE'S MANUAL OF THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR 1861.—The venerable Clerk of the Common Councit has given us a most valuable book this year. It extends to 700 pages, and embraces all needful information as to city officers and institutions, finances, societies, &c. The Historical part is exceedingly interesting, particularly the list of marriages in the Dutch Church from 1639 to 1688; the old conveyances of real estate; the ordinances of the Dutch Government; the history of the De Peyster family, and kindred matters. The lives of Mayors Duane, Varick, Livingston, Willet, Radeliffe, and De Witt Clinton, are briefly sketched, and their portraits are appended. Among the many illustrations are views of old buildings, plans of the city a hundred years 1 go, modern scenes, and historical occurrences. The book is the largest, most profusely illustrated, and most valuable yet issued. Our people owe much to Mr. Valentine for his zeal and industry in rescuing from oblivion the early memorials of the city, and will and spare us the awful necessity of rebaptizing our liberties in rivers of blood, and the more terrible ca-lamity of lowing them from supineness, selfishness and infidelity to truth, humanity, conscience, and God. gladly welcome this latest result of his labors.

EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-The Methodist Church, in Eighteenth street, over which the Rev. D. C. M. Crawford presides as pastor, was reopened yesterday, after a four weeks interval for repairs. The church is an old one, having been built in 1835. Meantime, during the progress of the improvements, a revival broke out in the basement, and the main part of the church has therefore been rejecupied with an increased body of members. The ceiling and walls have been freecoed, the floor carpeted, the pews cushioned, a new pulpit has been put in, and other improvements have been made, which cause the interior to look like new. Mr. Crawford preached upon the subject of the attachment of Christians to edifices of worship, from an appropriate text. The Sunday-School is now hold twice a day

THE " SOUTH CAROLINA."-On Saturday a com pany of friends of Alderman Boole assembled, over champague and fixings, at Greenpoint, on the deck of the scow South Carolina, the first of the mud fleet now in process of being built by the City Father, which was launched, and will immediately commence to serve as the commemorator in our harbor of the pres-ent violent attempts to break up the Union. Died of His Wounds .- Thomas Engan, the young

to prosper the cause of right and justice. During the man who was stabbed in the abdomen on Monday night delivery of this prayer many eyes were suffused with during a fight which occurred at the saloon No. 31 Baxter street, died on Friday night at the New-York Hos-Mr. Noyes took up his text:
"The light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended toot." pital. The evidence elicited by Coroner-Jackman, who held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, showed that Antonio Morello and Geralarmo Morello, proprietors of the saloon, had a difficulty with Dennis Shay on Mon-The Rev. Dr. Vinton did not make any allusion, in his sermon, yesterday morning, to the war news, but day night. Esgan interfered to prevent Shay being injured, when Antonio Morello stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound thrown which his intestines read in the preliminary services the prayer especially prepared for "times of war and tumnits." The only protruded. The witnesses | participants is the af-frny were all arrested at the time and locked up to await the result of Eagan's wound. The anie-nortem deposition of the consolid may was taken a few days since, in which he positively declared that it was Geralarmo Morello who stabled him, and on being con-SERMON ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA. frented with the prisoners he identified Geralarmo as his assailant. Several witnesses testified yesterday In accordance with previous announcement, the Rev. that it was not Geralarmo who stabled the deceased, but his brother Antonio; and upon the strength of this evidence the latter was committed to prison to await a trial. His brother was restored to liberty. The prisoner is a powerfully built, rough looking Italian, 44 venre of age, who speaks but little or no English. The decensed was a native of Ireland, aged 22 years.

ROBBING A COLORED MAN .- Richard Evens, a col-

their possession. Still later, Officer Cory, of the Sixth Ward, observed a dec Still have Officer Cory of the Sixth Ward observed a dense volume of a make isomorphon the upper windows of No 54 Parkstreak and on excerting the promises ancountered Frederick Voyel rushing down state. The others apprehended the man on amplificion of arreas. On proceeding to the upper toom of the house it was found that the sun's v proceeded from the burling of the truck stolen from Evans. The others in a temptings of extra the evidence of their gold, had broken up the truck and placed it has not firm place to term. As the chimney refused to draw, the smale was driven into the room and attracted the officer to the spot. Articles of closing which had been at lea from Evans were found about the room, and other trilling articles were found in Voyel's peasation, but no trace of the inlaining decident of the driving decident of the country of the country of the driving decident of the procession, but no trace of the inlaining decident of the obtained. Veget was locked up for the inlaining decidence of the country o

Potice Irans.-Philip J. Anderson was on Saturday committed to prison, by Justice Connolly, to answer three charges of laise pretense fand one of forgery. The sec self, who is the sen of a respectable baker, but obtained between sides and \$700 in our all some from various bakers by the constitution due of his father a name. He confused his crimes, but made so

Mary Shepard, an absordered woman, for having dropped a Mary Shepard, an absorded whoman, for heving drived a young Cermen samed Charles Francis, and rushed him of a rismond breas pin and see in paid, was committed to the Tombs, on Saturday, to answer by Justice Osbern. John Levy, whom the prisoner obbed of S20 in the same manner, as obtakes complaint against her.

A calceted man named William Atkinson on Friday night secreted funsering in the ciothing store of Brooks Brethers corner of Broadway and Grand street, and was caucht in the act of warking off with four contextualed at 5 Mr. Justice Steers committed him for trial

mitted him for trial
Geotze Punyet, a Freechman, who is accused of having stolen
a grid watch worth \$43, from Joseph Catemy, a shoem-ker,
was committed to smower by Justice Connoily on Saunday.
Whileas Young was apprehended on saturday by a constable
from Rahway, N. J., charged with having stolen a horse valued
at \$150 from Renjandin C Vatto Rahway, The mind was
found at a stable in rest. Twenty-fourth street. In Yenne's possession. Justice Convolity committed the prisoner temporarily. ACCIDENTS AND INQUESTS.—Bridget Owens, aged one year, died on Saturday at No 2:2 West Fiftles street, in consequence of burns received by the opening of a pot of hot tes.

Thomas Shaw, aged 11 years, Bring at No. 345 Rivington street, died on Saturday, from scales received in the same

Sarah Watson, aged 35 years, died at the Bellevue Hospital

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TREE—APARTSIR.—Before all the Junice.

Victor P. Considerant agt. Albert Brisbane.—Order received, without costs of appeal, with liberty to defendant to apply for lawer to answer, on payment of \$10 costs of opposing the motion.

[Advertisement] PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING RECUCED. A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring Car-pering, English Medallion, Vellet Carpets, 64 wide, Brussels, Tarrecipts and Lugrad, Carpets, Russ, Mats. Marting, Witcheld Shades, Table and Plano Covers, Brugades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Datch Carpeting, Ec., displays 64 in tea specious sales rooms, at Hussa Assessment's, No. 19 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgen, No. 415 the Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvinores. Rupture, Piles, Varicopele, and Fictula radically our without the lattle or ligature. Office hours from 2 to 5, 4 to and 7 to 9 evenings.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY .- The total number of deaths in this city last week was 93, of which 15 were men, 18 women, 31 boys, and 31 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 14; convulsions infantile, 13; diphtheria, 9; scarlet fever, 9; dropsy in the head and inflammation of the lungs, 4 each; chiels, congestion of the brain, croup, marasmus, infanille, 3 cach; diarrhea, dropsy, small-pox, 2 each, &c. Under one year of age, 16. Natives of the United States, 68; Ireland, 14; Germany, 6; England, 5. BROOKLYN ITEMS.

GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, M. D .- The " strong man," or the modern Hercules, as he is justly called, is to appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday next. Although still a young man, he has attained to an immense muscular power, by his own exertions. He graduated at Harvard College about six years ago, since which he has studied medicine, and had the advantage of considerable private practice. As a lec-turer he possesses a bold and vig rous style of manly and forcible eloquence, and as a gymnast is unsurpassed in graceful motion and muscular power. His practical exemplification of physical culture will have a tendency to effect a greater revolution than all the pills and powders which the medical profession may scatter

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BROWN .- It is said that Judge Brown of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District. is lying dangeronsly itl at his residence in Newburg.

NEW-YORK EAST METHODIST CONVERENCE .- The

session of Saturday morning was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nash, and after some routine be the Rev. Mr. Rease offered the following resolution which was adopted:

any way disconstruction the action of the last General Conse-ence on the subject of Slavery:

Mr. Bars, of the Flect Street Church was admitted to the ministry, after some opposition on the ground that there was no place at present within the Confer-ence limit where his services were required.

Mr. James Friebie of Connecticut was admitted to

Deacon's orders.

The place for the meeting of the next Conference was fixed. Several localities were named, and Waterbury, Conn., was finally decided upon.

The Committee on Colonization reported the follow-

The Committee on Colonization reported the role of ing:

Whereas. The Republic of Liberia, planted by the Colonization Societies, confines to conduct its stairs in such a manner at to deserve the countenance of the nation and the encouragement of all the well-wishers of the African race, and

Whereas, While the action of certain Sisters is driving from their midst the free people of color, the Republic of Liberia is issuing them to find on its shores a home in which they may arecrete and enjoy all the rights and immunities of civilized and Christian communities, and

Wasters, While the growing sclivity of the slave-trade and the increasing vigilance of our crashers have been throwing upon the hands of the United States Government numbered and theusands hands of the United States Government and the same affecting said Covernment an opportantly of as disposing of the recapitive as to place these order the influence of civilized and Universian featurious. Therefore

to place these under the influence or arranged to the forest twices. Therefore, the Colonization Societies, through whose trips aged. That the Colonization Societies, through whose trips aged to intercontract. twicos. Therefore.

***Reserved.** This the Colonization Societies, through whose shorts the Republic of Liberta is fostered, and the intercourse legit open between the people of color of this country and the Western Constitut Africa, are worthy of the continued favor and support of the people of our charges.

Reserved. That while the troubles abroad in the country we cutting off in certain directions the supplies of the Societies, is behaves the riterals and patrons of the Colonization enterprise to redouble their efforts and liberality in its behalf.

The report was an excepted, and resolutions adopted.

The Committee on Bible Cause reported a preamble, with the following resolutions:

Reserved. That to the recent openings of Divine Providence for the circulation of the Bible in the home and foreign fields, we recognize an imperative call on us for increased effort to suctain this broad Christian charley.

Reserved. That we will entrestly and faithfully present the claims of the American Bible Society to our people, and arguing the Bible of its support.**

The Rev. Dr. Currs complained that the Methodists had practically no representation in the Board of the American Bible Society.

The Rev. Dr. Floy did not desire to take an antagonistic attitude against the Bible Society, but thought it user time they had a Bible Society of their own. He

The Rev. Dr. Floy did not desire to take an entagonistic attitude against the Bible Society, but thought is near time they had a Bible Society of their own. He moved that the report and resolutions be laid upon the table.

The Rev. Dr. Kenneday thought a separate organization would not give them any greater means of usofalness in regard to Bible circulation than they now possessed by their connection with the American Bible Society.

The Conference refused to lay the report and resolutions on the table, and they were adouted.

The Conference receased to law the riport and the tions on the table, and they were adopted.

A debate on the appointment of G. C. Creevy to the Park school at Norwalk occupied nearly an hour, were the matter was laid on the table, and the Conference adjourned until Monday at 10½ o'clock.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Murphy, while waiking along the saliroad track about one rulls this side of East New York, on Friday afternoon, was set upon by three men, who robbed him of nearly #700 in rold and bills. As soon as Mr. Musphy arrived in the city be give an asourcide eriphice of the highwaymen to the Captain of the Ninth Precinct police, by which it is hoped they may be detacted. This is the second robbery in that neighborhood within a few days.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-GHAMBERS-APRIL 12.—Before Justice

GEORGE MOUNTJOT SENT BACK TO JAIL. The case of George Mountjoy came up for a bearing this morning. Mr. Anthon, the Assistant District-Attorney, put in as a return to the writ of babeas corens the commitment made by Judge Ingraham, as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Brady moved for the discharge of Mr. Mountjoy

on the following grounds:

I. It did not spear from the order of commitment that the Coart had jurisdiction of the person.

II. It did not spear from the order of commitment that any matter or proceeding was pending before the Grand Jury to which the question asked was pertine.

III. It did not appear from the order of commitment that the Grabd Jury were duly and legally summon a or impenneded by any Court having any jurisdiction of any subject matter to which the question proposed was Mr. Brady claimed that the Court of Oyer and

Terminer was not a Court of general jurisdiction, ferminer was not a Coart of general jurisdiction, but one created for a special purpose. The commitment upon which the prisoner was imprisoned was irregular. This paper was a nullity; not a single fact was stated in a showing that Mountjoy was amenable to the Grand Jury or the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It must have been shown that there was a Grand Jury or the Court of Oyer and Terminer. duly organized, and it should have been averred was was the particular subject of the inquiry. The quar-tion put to Mr. Mountby was in no wise applicable to the subject of bribery, and he could not be compelled

It answer it.

Jucge Bosworth said the Grand Jury might, without any person having been brought before them, make a complaint and cause witnesses to be subpensed and examine into the subject before them. It appeared that the commitment was authorized, that there was a Court of Oyer and Terminer in session, also a Grand Jury, as a part of the Court, and this party was before them. The question was propounded to him, and whether it was a proper case is a subject which could not be inquised into in this proceeding. The Court of Oyer and Terminer decided that this was a pertuent and material question, and on the refusal of the winess to make it adjudged him guilty of contempt. The Court had power to punish the witness, and whether it decided right or wrong, this Court had no right to impaire. The Court of Oyer and Terminer had jurisdiction of the case, and in its wisdom decided the question put to the winness to be legal and properly.

Mr. Brady said that the question might have been legal and properly have refused to answer it. There we conting to show that the Court decided that it was rea, er to answer the question. Jacge Bosworth said the Grand Jury might, without

nothing to show that the Court decided that it was proper to answer the question.

The Judge said that the commitment was valid, and set forth the facts sufficiently. The remedy of the petitioner must be otherwise than by a writ of habous corpus. The writ must therefore be discharged, and the prisoner remanded to castody.

Ar. Mountjoy's counsel now intend to apply to a Supreme Court Judge for a writ of habous corous and certaormi, with a view to another effort for the freedom of their client.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-April 13. - Before Just

Matter of Jesephine M. Savage, &c.—Report corfirmed and order greated.

Below Justice Carrier.

While there is a Judge here from another district, the Chambers Modion Calendar will be called on Saturdays at 16 o'clock a m. in the Circuit com, Part 1.

Henry C. Wilson was sent a year to the Penitentiary for forgers in the fourth degree—counterfeiting.

Edward McKabe was sent to years to the Sent Prison for burglary, and Robert McKay was sent two years and six months, burglary, and Robert McKay was sent two years and six months, burglary, and Robert McKay was sent two years and six months, burglary, and Robert McKay was sent two years and six months, burglary and months, were made, after which the Court adjourned until Monday. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-AFRIL 13.-Before

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 41, 42, 44, SCHREM COURT-CIRCUIT.-Part I.-Nos. 617, 98